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ANNUAL PLANNING REPORT

Including data for:

Louisiana

Balance of State CETA Prime Sponsor

MAY 1980

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ANNUAL PLANNING REPORT
STATE OF LOUISIANA
MAY 1980

The Annual Planning Report is published yearly to supply data primarily to CETA Prime Sponsors and other planning agencies.

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Highlights and Conclusions

An estimated 675,750 persons will need some form of employment related assistance during fiscal year 1980. Those classified as economically disadvantaged, number 433,235, of which 230,524 are in minority groups and 202,711 are white. Approximately 146,007 persons over 14 years of age will be receiving some type of welfare assistance. Approximately 68,097 persons will be employed only part time for economic reasons. An estimated 4,883 Vietnam era veterans will be unemployed and in need of assistance during this time. These estimates all show an increase over those of a year ago, except that fewer veterans are expected to be unemployed.

Many individuals who should be in the labor force but are not, could be helped if jobs which require skills proportionate to their abilities could be found. Many of the unemployed are not considered in poverty but are very close to that level and will eventually need help if employment is not found promptly.

The state legislature has been expanding vocational-technical training schools throughout the state. Teaching individual skills needed for jobs available in the surrounding area should eliminate much of the mismatching between individual potential and job opportunities, which has been one of the stumbling blocks faced by state offices for years.

The population of Louisiana increased by 11.8 percent from 1960 to 1970. The estimated state population for 1979 was 4,015,153, or an increase of 10.3 percent since 1970.

Not much change was noted in the overall population dispersion in Louisiana since the previous year. Sixteen of Louisiana's sixty-four parishes showed a decrease in population as compared to 1970. Eight parishes have shown increases of 20 to 50 percent. During the past two years, the population in Vernon parish has shown a marked decrease with a much smaller decrease during 1979. West Feliciana parish and Allen parish show slight population gains, though they are still less than the 1970 population. The other parishes showing a population loss have quite small decreases and show very little change.

STATE DESCRIPTION -- LOUISIANA

The state of Louisiana is composed of 64 parishes. It ranks thirty-first in land area (48,523 square miles) and twentieth in population (4,015,153) among the 50 states. It is located in the extreme south central part of the United States, bounded on the west by Texas, on the north by Arkansas, on the east and northeast by Mississippi and on the south by the Gulf of Mexico.

Louisiana blends a wealth of historic charm, rich natural resources and giant modern industries. Fertile soil, adequate rainfall, temperate climate, an ample and adaptable labor force, navigable waterways and excellent highway systems are factors basic to the state's wealth.

The northern part of the state is higher, with rolling hills and valleys. The central portion is characterized by flat delta land suitable for agriculture. The southern section has many coastal marshes, bayous and generally low and flat terrain. This variety of land types encourages an equally wide variety of both agricultural and industrial pursuits. The proximity of the state to the Gulf of Mexico and its strategic location at the mouth of the Mississippi River provide the necessary inlet and outlet for worldwide commerce involving both raw materials and finished products.

LOUISIANA BACKGROUND AND ASSUMPTIONS

Louisiana is number 1 in chemical process plant expansions, finally overtaking Texas, which lags because there just isn't any more room on the Houston Ship Channel for new industries.

Louisiana is first because it has the Mississippi River and the millions of gallons of water it pushes toward the Gulf of Mexico every second. There are many petrochemical installations in other areas of the state principally the Lake Charles sector, but that stretch of land along the dips and loops of the Mississippi from St. Francisville south to New Orleans is the heart of the state's chemical process industry.

The Port of New Orleans trails only the port of New York, and the Port of Greater Baton Rouge is ranked behing the two leaders and the inland Port of Houston. Other industrial fields of major significance in the state are lumber and wood products, raw and refined sugar, vegetable canning, rice and cotton seed milling, wood pulp, paper and paper products , stone, clay and glass products, agricultural, oil field and electrical machinery, fabricated metal products, ship building and repairing, including offshore drilling barges. Production of a wallboard material from sugar cane fiber is an industry unique in Louisiana.

Louisiana has no "heavy" industries such as iron and steel production, manufacturing of aircraft, motor vehicles and heavy machinery or other large scale industries which have been regarded as first indicators for economic trends. But the state's economy has always been considered to follow closely that of the nation.

Louisiana has another ace in the hole in its friendly war with Texas. Its biggest trump may be LOOP (Louisiana Offshore Oil Part), a deepwater superport under construction off Grand Isle in the Gulf of Mexico to service oil-carrying supertankers. Some sources estimate LOOP may bring in at least $4.5 billion of New CPI investment and provide thousands of new jobs.

The state is also constructing at least two nuclear-powered electricity generating plants.

Despite alleged shortages of crude oil, new refineries are in the works along the Mississippi in South Louisiana; and older ones are being renovated and expanded for greater production capacity.

For a number of years, diversification has been slowly shifting the state's economy from mainly agricultural to more industrialized. This process has been occurring in other southern states as well. It is clear that in the years to come world affairs, market conditions and federal and state legislation will have more immediate effects on Louisiana's economy than previously.

The production of natural gas, sulphur and salt continue to be of major importance in Louisiana. Three of the world's largest salt mines are

located in Winn, Iberia and St. Martin parishes. Sulphur is mined principally in Jefferson and Plaquemines parishes. The production of sand and gravel is vital to the state's construction industry. Timber growing and wood products continue to be important industries in the state. Forests cover at least fifty percent of the state. Pulpwood production plays an important part in the economy of parishes such as Winn, Sabine, Livingston, Tangipahoa and Union. These industries are directly affected by the state of the construction industry and both commercial and private housing.

Although agriculture in the state has given way to industrialization, it still plays a significant part in the economy. Production of soybeans heads the agricultural scene, enjoying a strong and continued market demand because of their nutritional value and adaptability. One of the factors favoring this production is its complete mechanization.

The civilian labor force in Louisiana rose from 1,623,000 in 1978 to 1,679,000 in 1979, an increase of 56,000. Unemployment rate decreased from 7.0 in 1978 to 6.7.

The average employment of nonagricultural wage and salary workers increased from 1,463,500 in 1978 to 1,497,600 in 1979. Manufacturing industries employed an average of 213,300 during 1979, an increase of 3,800 or 1.8 percent over 1978 figures.

Average weekly wages in manufacturing industries continued to rise during 1979 from $278.10 in January to $300.00 in December.

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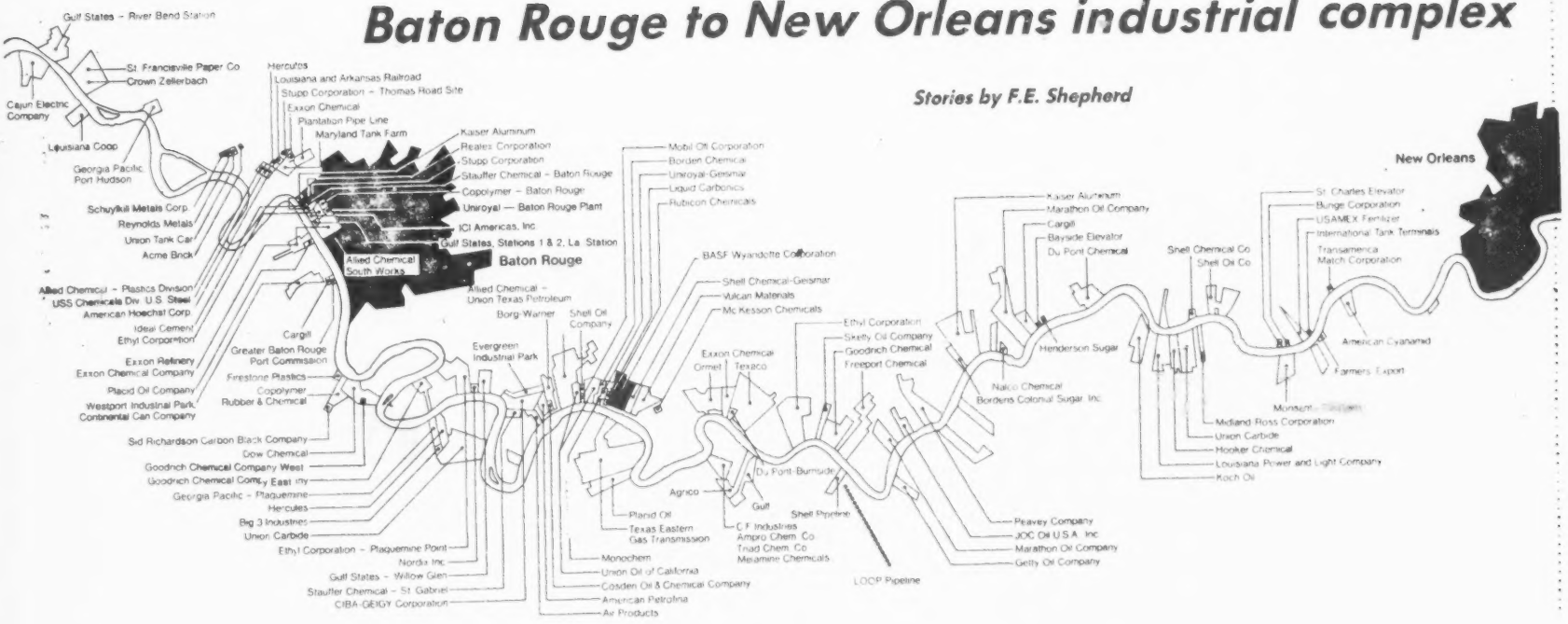
Baton Rouge to New Orleans industrial complex

Stories by F.E. Shepherd



TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME
(MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

YEAR	LOUISIANA	PERCENT CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR	UNITED STATES	PERCENT CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR
1963	$ 6,274	----	$459,075	----
1964	6,739	7.4	491,341	7.1
1965	7,362	9.2	532,022	7.6
1966	8,198	11.4	579,158	8.9
1967	8,957	9.3	620,020	7.1
1968	9,764	9.0	677,786	9.3
1969	10,275	5.2	738,233	8.9
1970	11,034	7.4	793,485	7.5
1971	11,914	8.0	851,952	7.4
1972	13,040	9.5	935,463	9.8
1973	14,515	11.3	1,045,303	11.7
1974	16,451	13.3	1,147,257	9.6
1975	18,297	11.2	1,248,631	8.8
1976	20,922	14.3	1,374,189	10.1
1977	23,487	12.3	1,522,766	10.8
1978	26,723	13.8	1,709,616	12.3
1979*	30,148	12.8	N/A	N/A

The percentage growth in total personal income in Louisiana has grown at a faster rate than that of the nation for all but five years of the sixteen years shown. There was a period of slower growth in the state from 1968 through 1970 and in 1972 and 1973.

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME - LOUISIANA AND UNITED STATES

YEAR	INCOME LOUISIANA DOLLARS	PERCENT CHANGE FROM PRIOR YEAR	AS PERCENT OF UNITED STATES INCOME	INCOME UNITED STATES DOLLARS	PERCENT CH FROM PRIOR
1965	$2,106	----	76.6	$2,750	----
1966	2,309	9.6	77.9	2,963	7.8
1967	2,501	8.3	79.6	3,142	6.0
1968	2,710	8.4	79.7	3,401	8.2
1969	2,839	4.8	77.4	3,667	7.8
1970	3,023	6.5	77.7	3,893	6.2
1971	3,227	6.8	78.1	4,132	6.1
1972	3,493	8.2	77.7	4,493	8.7
1973	3,875	10.9	77.8	4,981	10.9
1974	4,373	12.9	80.6	5,428	9.0
1975	4,808	10.0	82.0	5,861	8.0
1976	5,399	12.3	84.4	6,401	9.2
1977	5,977	10.7	84.9	7,038	10.0
1978	6,738	12.7	85.9	7,840	11.4
1979*	7,531	11.8	N/A	N/A	N/A

*Estimated

Louisiana's per capita personal income has generally increased at a more rapid rate than that of the nation except for the years 1969 and 1972; however, it seems to have reached a peak and the percent of change is declining. As a percent of the national per capita personal income, Louisiana's income had been slightly lower from 1969 through 1973, after which the percentages have been consistently increasing.

Tables are presented on pages 12 through 14 showing the population of Louisiana as estimated at the end of 1979, by parishes and major areas. There is a breakdown of these totals by sex and race. The state map and the table on page 11 indicate the parishes which show an increase in population between 1970 and 1979. The most dramatic population increases seem to be in parishes containing or bordering on several of the growing metropolitan areas. This is a polarizing effect, with population clustering close to the areas of high labor need and activity and high wages. Of the ten parishes which form Louisiana's border with Mississippi, all but three show populations less than in 1970. These, with four adjoining parishes, Franklin, Catahoula, Pointe Coupee and Iberville, are largely rich delta and rural areas. The decrease, however, may be stabilizing.

While still the state's largest and most populous city, New Orleans has shown a consistent decline in population. Limited and congested residential areas in the city produced an overflow of residents into bordering Jefferson, St. Bernard and St. Tammany Parishes. Two causeways across Lake Pontchartrain connect New Orleans to St. Tammany Parish. Since 1970, St. Tammany Parish has increased in population by 50.0 percent, the largest gain in the state. Jefferson Parish has grown by 35.2 percent and St. Bernard by 24.9 percent.

Baton Rouge is still a growing city and has continued to grow since 1970. Some of the growth may be attributed to the two large universities and the many refineries in this area. The population of East Baton Rouge Parish is estimated for 1979 at 339,380 or 19.1 percent above the 1970 population. Livingston Parish, bordering on the east, has shown the second largest population growth since 1970 at 42.6 percent increase. However, St. Helena and the Feliciana Parishes, on the north and east, continue to indicate populations lower than in 1970, though a little higher than last year.

Lafayette's population for 1979 is estimated to be 27.8 percent more than in 1970. The increased activity in the petroleum industry has brought new population growth to Lafayette Parish and especially to the city of Lafayette. The city serves as headquarters for many offshore drilling operations because of its nearness to the Gulf of Mexico and excellent highway connections to surrounding areas. It is also deeply involved in oil production and related industries.

Lake Charles also has direct access to the Gulf of Mexico and is a hub of petrochemical industry. Although Calcasieu Parish itself shows a population only 7.7 percent higher than in 1970, its growth has brought population increases to its surrounding parishes. Beauregard Parish shows an increase of 25.4 percent and Jefferson Davis 7.3 percent. Cameron Parish, to the south of Calcasieu, is a parish composed mainly of marsh, with its population mainly in a small area along the northern edge. However, this parish shows a population 19.2 percent above that in 1970.

In the northwestern corner of the state are Caddo and Bossier Parishes, sharing the adjoining cities of Shreveport and Bossier City. The population of Caddo Parish is estimated at 7.3 percent above the 1970 level and the population in Bossier Parish is estimated at 16.0 percent above the 1970 population.

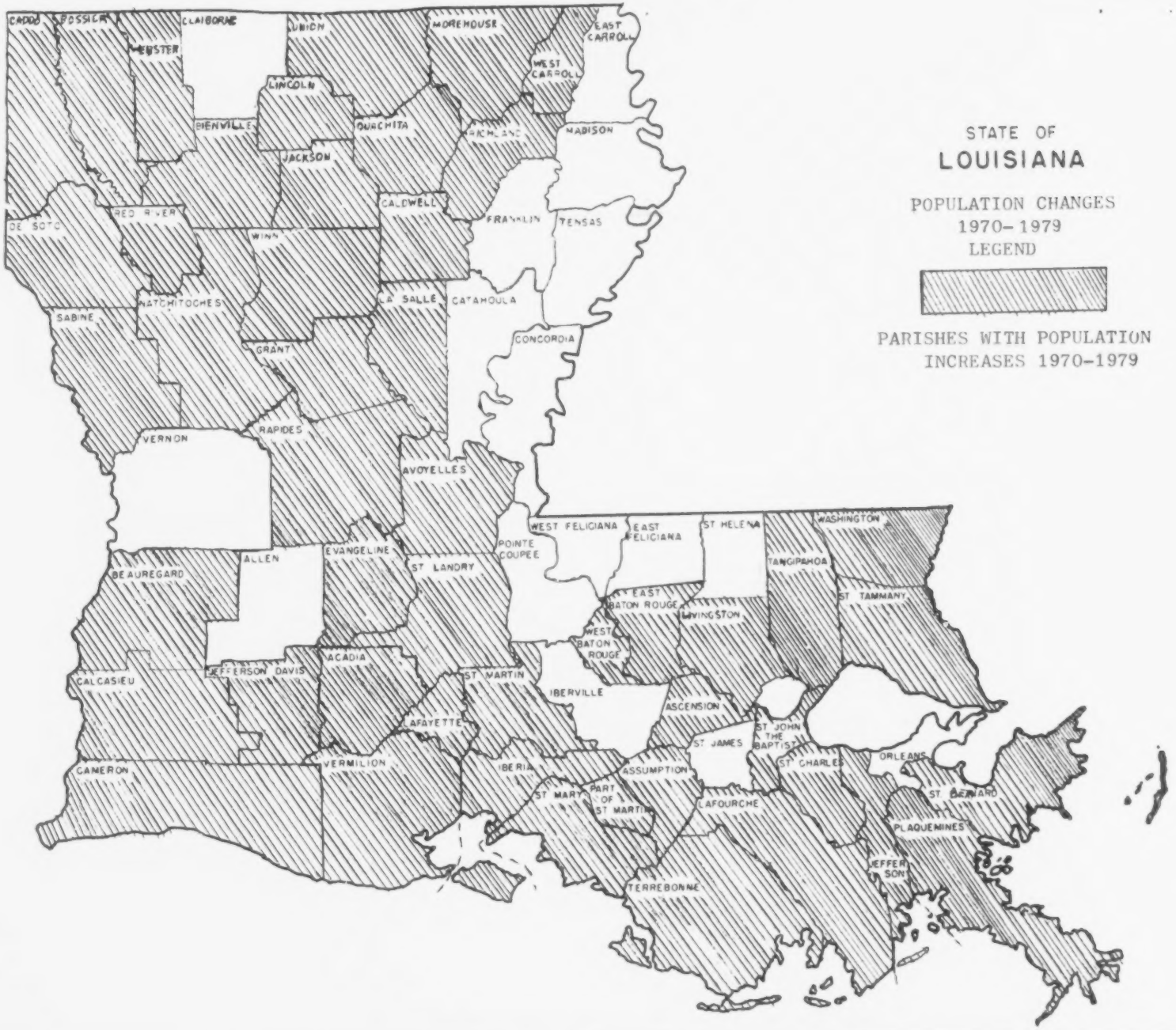
Vernon Parish, centrally located on the western border of the state, has shown a steady population decline which is expected to continue. Its population is estimated at 28.9 percent lower than in 1970. The establishment of Fort Polk as a permanent military installation in this Parish has not tended to stabilize this population movement.

All but two of the parishes bordering Mississippi continue to indicate a population decline since 1970. East Carroll, Madison, Tensas and Concordia, along with two adjoining parishes, Franklin and Catahoula, are in the rich Mississippi delta section. However their economy is mainly agricultural. A stabilizing trend may be occurring during recent years and at present.

Parishes with estimated populations in excess of 100,000 for 1979, with their largest cities indicated, are listed below:

Orleans Parish	(New Orleans)	551,804
Jefferson Parish	(Adj. to New Orleans)	456,314
East Baton Rouge Parish	(Baton Rouge)	339,380
Caddo Parish	(Shreveport)	246,960
Calcasieu Parish	(Lake Charles)	158,636
Lafayette Parish	(Lafayette)	140,167
Ouachita Parish	(Monroe)	134,113
Rapides Parish	(Alexandria)	126,708

The estimated population for the state of Louisiana for 1979 was 4,015,153, an increase of 10.3 percent for the nine year period from 1970.


CADDO
BOSSIER
WEBSTER
CLAIBORNE
LINCOLN
UNION
MOREHOUSE
EAST CARROLL
WEST CARROLL
BIENVILLE
OUACHITA
RICHLAND
MADISON
JACKSON
CALDWELL
FRANKLIN
TENSAS
DE SOTO
RED RIVER
WINN
LA SALLE
CATAHOULA
NATCHITOCHES
SABINE
CONCORDIA
GRANT
RAPIDES
VERNON
AVOYELLES
WEST FELICIANA
EAST FELICIANA
ST HELENA
WASHINGTON
POINTE COUPEE
EVANGELINE
ST LANDRY
TANGIPAHOA
ST TAMMANY
BEAUREGARD
ALLEN
EAST BATON ROUGE
LIVINGSTON
WEST BATON ROUGE
JEFFERSON DAVIS
ACADIA
ST MARTIN
IBERVILLE
CALCASIEU
ASCENSION
AFAYETTE
ST JOHN THE BAPTIST
ST JAMES
ORLEANS
CAMERON
VERMILION
IBERIA
ASSUMPTION
ST CHARLES
ST MARY
PART OF ST MARTIN
LAFOURCHE
ST BERNARD
PLAQUEMINES
JEFFERSON
TERREBONNE
STATE OF
LOUISIANA
POPULATION CHANGES
1970–1979
LEGEND
PARISHES WITH POPULATION INCREASES 1970–1979

PARISH	1979 TOTAL **POPULATION	WHITE MALE POPULATION	WHITE FEMALE POPULATION	MINORITY MALE POPULATION	MINORITY FEMALE POPULATION
ACADIA	54,807	21,320	22,526	5,152	5,809
ALLEN	20,792	7,756	7,880	2,432	2,724
ASCENSION	44,720	16,323	16,278	5,769	6,350
ASSUMPTION	20,716	6,505	6,463	3,708	4,040
AVOYELLES	38,836	13,708	14,370	5,127	5,631
BEAUREGARD	28,691	11,619	11,649	2,755	2,668
BIENVILLE	17,130	4,384	4,695	3,873	4,178
BOSSIER	74,814	29,253	30,449	7,181	7,931
CADDO	246,960	73,840	81,992	41,984	49,144
CALCASIEU	158,636	60,916	63,137	16,498	18,085
CALDWELL	10,472	3,948	4,053	1,225	1,246
CAMERON	9,769	4,552	4,543	362	312
CATAHOULA	11,501	4,002	4,141	1,553	1,805
CLAIBORNE	15,829	3,736	4,163	3,751	4,179
CONCORDIA	21,790	6,558	6,734	3,945	4,553
DESOTO	23,868	5,250	5,872	6,040	6,706
EAST BATON ROUGE	339,380	118,105	122,855	46,494	51,926
EAST CARROLL	11,506	2,382	2,312	3,164	3,648
EAST FELICIANA	15,606	3,575	3,619	4,166	4,246
EVANGELINE	33,128	11,892	12,225	4,274	4,737
FRANKLIN	23,400	7,325	7,698	4,024	4,353
GRANT	15,233	5,759	6,001	1,599	1,874
IBERIA	65,539	23,135	24,053	8,651	9,700
IBERVILLE	30,631	7,934	8,117	6,891	7,689
JACKSON	16,710	5,531	5,815	2,523	2,841
JEFFERSON	456,314	195,303	202,603	28,291	30,117
JEFFERSON DAVIS	31,724	12,247	12,974	3,107	3,396
LAFAYETTE	140,167	53,403	55,927	14,718	16,119
LAFOURCHE	77,813	34,239	34,626	4,278	4,670
LASALLE	15,380	6,691	5,936	799	954
LINCOLN	38,105	11,623	11,126	7,125	8,231
LIVINGSTON	52,047	23,057	23,109	2,342	3,539
MADISON	14,237	2,734	2,804	4,014	4,685
MOREHOUSE	33,063	9,192	9,819	6,513	7,539
NATCHITOCHES	37,006	11,361	11,731	6,513	7,401
ORLEANS	551,804	140,709	160,024	115,880	135,191
OUACHITA	134,113	47,208	50,024	17,032	19,849
PLAQUEMINES	27,106	10,462	9,813	3,389	3,442
POINTE COUPEE	21,725	5,323	5,453	5,301	5,648
RAPIDES	126,708	44,095	46,881	16,852	18,880
RED RIVER	9,555	2,656	2,867	1,864	2,168
RICHLAND	21,806	6,345	6,564	4,122	4,775
SABINE	20,356	8,040	8,286	1,914	2,116
ST. BERNARD	63,930	29,791	30,623	1,726	1,790
ST. CHARLES	35,657	13,301	12,943	4,563	4,850
ST. HELENA	9,720	2,070	2,226	2,615	2,809
ST. JAMES	19,394	5,062	5,159	4,402	4,771
ST. JOHN	27,341	7,244	7,383	6,208	6,506
ST. LANDRY	83,510	23,799	25,138	16,536	18,037
ST. MARTIN	36,295	11,579	12,013	6,133	6,570
ST. MARY	61,679	21,957	22,082	8,512	9,128
ST. TAMMANY	95,363	38,242	39,002	8,677	9,442
TANGIPAHOA	76,375	25,815	26,502	11,456	12,602
TENSAS	8,001	1,560	1,688	2,216	2,537
TERREBONNE	91,161	37,193	37,468	8,114	8,386
UNION	20,412	6,553	7,041	3,306	3,512
VERMILION	47,237	19,886	20,927	3,071	3,353
VERNON	38,228	23,816	10,016	3,326	1,070
WASHINGTON	42,683	13,204	15,692	7,198	6,589
WEBSTER	41,035	13,788	14,321	5,991	6,935
WEST BATON ROUGE	18,298	5,105	5,307	3,678	4,208
WEST CARROLL	13,258	5,252	5,474	1,178	1,354
WEST FELICIANA	9,504	2,281	827	4,676	1,720
WINN	16,579	5,620	5,902	2,421	2,636

MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREAS	1979 TOTAL ** POPULATION	WHITE MALE POPULATION	WHITE FEMALE POPULATION	MINORITY MALE POPULATION	MINORITY FEMALE POPULATION
ALEXANDRIA LMA (AVOYELLES, GRANT, & RAPIDES PARISHES)	180,777	63,562	67,252	23,578	26,385
BATON ROUGE SMSA (ASCENSION, LIVINGSTON, EAST BATON ROUGE & WEST BATON ROUGE PARISHES)	454,445	162,590	167,549	58,283	66,023
LAFAYETTE SMSA (LAFAYETTE PARISH)	140,167	53,403	55,927	14,718	16,119
LAKE CHARLES SMSA (CALCASIEU PARISH)	158,636	60,916	63,137	-16,498	18,085
MONROE SMSA (OUACHITA PARISH)	134,113	47,208	50,024	17,032	19,849
NEW ORLEANS SMSA (JEFFERSON, ORLEANS ST. BERNARD & ST. TAMMANY)	1,167,411	404,045	432,252	154,574	176,540
SHREVEPORT SMSA (BOSSIER, CADDO & WEBSTER PARISHES)	362,809	116,881	126,762	55,156	64,010
STATE OF LOUISIANA	4,015,153	1,387,114	1,450,941	553,198	613,900

*Breakout by sex and race according to 1970 Census ratios.
**Estimated.

PARISH	*1970 Population			**1979 Estimated Population	Percent Change 1970 - 1979	
01 Acadia	52,109			54,807	+ 5.2	
02 Allen	20,794			20,792	- .01	
03 Ascension	37,086			44,720	+ 20.6	
04 Assumption	19,654			20,716	+ 5.4	
05 Avoyelles	37,751			38,836	+ 2.9	
06 Beauregard	22,888			28,691	+ 25.4	
07 Bienville	16,024			17,130	+ 6.9	
08 Bossier	64,519			74,814	+ 16.0	
09 Caddo	230,184			246,960	+ 7.3	
10 Calcasieu	145,415			158,636	+ 9.1	
11 Caldwell	9,354			10,472	+ 12.0	
12 Cameron	8,194			9,769	+ 19.2	
13 Catahoula	11,769			11,501	- 2.3	
14 Claiborne	17,024			15,829	- 7.0	
15 Concordia	22,578			21,790	- 3.5	
16 Desoto	22,764			23,868	+ 4.8	
17 East Baton Rouge	285,167			339,380	+ 19.0	
18 East Carroll	12,884			11,506	- 10.7	
19 East Feliciana	17,657			15,606	- 11.6	
20 Evangeline	31,932			33,128	+ 3.7	
21 Franklin	23,946			23,400	- 2.3	
22 Grant	13,671			15,233	+ 11.4	
23 Iberia	57,397			65,539	+ 14.2	
24 Iberville	30,746			30,631	- .4	
25 Jackson	15,963			16,710	+ 4.7	
26 Jefferson	337,568			456,314	+ 35.2	
27 Jefferson Davis	29,554			31,724	+ 7.3	
28 Lafayette	109,716			140,167	+ 27.8	
29 Lafourche	68,941			77,813	+ 12.9	
30 LaSalle	13,295			15,380	+ 15.7	
31 Lincoln	33,800			38,105	+ 12.7	
32 Livingston	36,511			52,047	+ 42.6	
33 Madison	15,065			14,237	- 5.5	
34 Morehouse	32,463			33,063	+ 1.8	
35 Natchitoches	35,219			37,006	+ 5.1	
64 Orleans	593,471			551,804	- 7.0	
36 Ouachita	115,387			134,113	+ 16.2	
37 Plaquemines	25,225			27,106	+ 7.5	
38 Pointe Coupee	22,002			21,725	- 1.3	
39 Rapides	118,078			126,708	+ 7.3	
40 Red River	9,226			9,555	+ 3.6	
41 Richland	21,774			21,806	+ .1	
42 Sabine	18,638			20,356	+ 9.2	
43 St. Bernard	51,135			63,930	+ 24.9	
44 St. Charles	29,550			35,657	+ 20.7	
45 St. Helena	9,937			9,720	- 2.2	
46 St. James	19,733			19,394	- 1.7	
47 St. John	23,813			27,341	+ 14.8	
48 St. Landry	80,364			83,510	+ 3.9	
49 St. Martin	32,453			36,295	+ 11.8	
50 St. Mary	60,752			61,679	+ 1.5	
51 St. Tammany	63,585			95,363	+ 50.0	
52 Tangipahoa	65,875			76,375	+ 15.9	
53 Tensas	9,732			8,001	- 17.8	
54 Terrebonne	76,049			91,161	+ 19.9	
55 Union	18,447			20,412	+ 10.7	
56 Vermilion	43,071			47,237	+ 9.7	
57 Vernon	53,794			38,228	- 28.9	
58 Washington	41,987			42,683	+ 1.7	
59 Webster	39,939			41,035	+ 2.7	
60 West Baton Rouge	16,864			18,298	+ 8.5	
61 West Carroll	13,028			13,258	+ 1.8	
62 West Feliciana	11,376			9,504	- 16.5	
63 Winn	16,369			16,579	+ 1.3	
	3,641,306			4,015,153	+ 10.3	

Source of Information
*Bureau of the Census
**Employment Security Estimates

Area: State of Louisiana

1981 Projected Population by Age, Race, and Sex

	White		Non-White		Total		
Age	Male	Female	Male	Female	White	Non-White	Total
0-4	106,399	101,168	63,389	62,055	207,567	125,444	333,01
5-9	104,563	99,469	60,293	59,315	204,032	119,608	323,64
10-14	127,505	122,202	62,284	61,463	249,707	123,747	373,45
15-19	148,415	141,359	69,562	69,170	289,774	138,732	428,50
20-24	137,166	131,371	57,000	59,349	268,537	116,349	384,88
25-29	103,551	103,591	40,250	43,548	207,142	83,798	290,94
30-34	82,266	101,583	25,268	34,064	183,849	59,332	243,18
35-39	88,107	94,019	23,204	29,947	182,126	53,151	235,27
40-44	75,567	79,471	20,955	28,149	155,038	49,104	204,14
45-49	72,385	78,244	20,797	27,511	150,629	48,308	198,93
50-54	76,487	83,347	20,807	28,189	159,834	48,996	208,83
55-59	71,142	80,285	19,042	25,047	151,427	44,089	195,51
60-64	60,333	69,605	17,212	21,903	129,938	39,115	169,05
65-69	48,945	61,662	15,420	20,518	110,607	35,938	146,54
70-74	35,340	52,858	12,507	17,751	88,198	30,258	118,45
75+	39,365	76,000	16,705	28,709	115,365	45,414	160,77
TOTAL	1,377,536	1,476,234	544,695	616,688	2,853,770	1,161,383	4,015,15

Employment and Training Administration Projections prepared by Berkeley Laboratories.

State of Louisiana
Civilian Labor Force, Total Employment
Total Unemployed and Unemployment Rates by Month
and Annual Average for years 1977, 1978 and 1979 and
State Unemployment Rate Compared to United States Rate

		Civilian Labor Force	Total Employment	Total Unemployment	Unemployment Rate	U. S. Unemployment Rate**
1979:	January	1,662,000	1,506,100	115,900	7.1	5.8
	February	1,643,000	1,528,900	114,100	6.9	5.7
	March	1,658,500	1,548,700	109,800	6.6	5.7
	April	1,661,500	1,552,900	108,600	6.5	5.8
	May	1,683,800	1,572,900	110,900	6.6	5.8
	June	1,707,000	1,578,800	128,200	7.5	5.7
	July	1,702,700	1,582,300	120,400	7.1	5.7
	August	1,691,500	1,581,000	110,500	6.5	5.9
	September	1,707,200	1,598,700	108,500	6.4	5.8
	October	1,706,700	1,599,800	106,900	6.3	5.9
	November	1,689,500	1,583,600	105,900	6.3	5.8
	December	1,674,600	1,570,400	104,200	6.2	5.9
	*Average	1,679,000	1,567,000	112,000	6.7	5.8
1978:	January	1,515,800	1,407,200	108,600	7.2	7.0
	February	1,539,600	1,429,000	110,600	7.2	6.9
	March	1,570,000	1,460,100	109,900	7.0	6.6
	April	1,600,200	1,489,100	111,100	6.9	5.8
	May	1,633,900	1,518,100	115,800	7.1	5.5
	June	1,655,100	1,522,700	132,400	8.0	6.2
	July	1,648,700	1,528,700	120,000	7.3	6.3
	August	1,655,500	1,541,400	114,100	6.9	5.8
	September	1,678,000	1,566,600	111,400	6.6	5.7
	October	1,668,900	1,560,800	108,100	6.5	5.4
	November	1,653,200	1,548,200	105,000	6.4	5.5
	December	1,657,000	1,548,100	108,900	6.6	5.6
	*Average:	1,623,000	1,510,000	113,000	7.0	6.0
1977:	January	1,468,300	1,361,100	107,200	7.3	8.3
	February	1,497,400	1,386,600	110,800	7.4	8.5
	March	1,518,700	1,412,000	106,700	7.0	7.9
	April	1,540,100	1,437,700	102,400	6.6	6.9
	May	1,570,600	1,468,600	102,000	6.5	6.4
	June	1,593,600	1,480,500	113,200	7.1	7.5
	July	1,583,800	1,472,400	111,400	7.0	7.0
	August	1,588,700	1,482,600	106,100	6.7	6.8
	September	1,614,600	1,505,800	108,800	6.7	6.6
	October	1,623,600	1,513,100	110,500	6.8	6.3
	November	1,615,300	1,502,900	112,400	7.0	6.4
	December	1,625,000	1,508,500	116,400	7.2	6.0
	*Average	1,570,000	1,461,000	109,000	7.0	7.0

*Average unemployment rates were figured using unrounded labor force data and may not agree with rates arrived at from rounded figures.

**Adjusted figures.

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY FOR YEARS 1975 THROUGH 1979

STATE OF LOUISIANA ANNUAL AVERAGES (IN THOUSANDS)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE & SALARY WORKERS	1,249.5	1,314.4	1,364.6	1,463.5	1,497.6
MANUFACTURING	186.2	195.4	203.3	209.5	213.3
DURABLE GOODS	85.3	89.0	93.5	98.0	101.0
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	15.4	16.4	17.2	17.1	17.0
FURNITURE & FIXTURES	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1
STONE CLAY & GLASS PRLDUCTS	8.0	8.5	8.9	9.5	9.0
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRY	6.6	6.6	6.9	7.5	7.6
FABRICATED METAL INDUSTRY	14.1	14.6	14.8	15.9	16.2
MACHINERY (INC. ELECTRICAL)	16.4	8.5	8.9	9.8	10.4
ELECTRIC & ELECTRONIC EQUIPMENT		9.0	10.8	11.2	11.7
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	21.3	21.5	22.1	23.2	25.4
OTHER DURABLE GOODS	2.3	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.6
NON-DURABLE GOODS	100.9	106.4	109.8	111.5	112.3
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	28.0	29.0	28.7	28.3	28.0
APPAREL AND OTHER TEXTILES	11.2	13.4	11.3	11.3	10.9
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	14.6	14.8	15.0	14.6	12.9
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	8.0	8.4	8.7	8.8	9.3
CHEMICALS & ALLIED PRODUCTS	27.3	28.9	31.0	31.8	33.2
PETROLEUM & COAL PRODUCTS	10.5	10.5	10.5	11.7	12.5
OTHER NON-DURABLE GOODS	1.3	1.4	4.6*	5.0*	5.5*
NON-MANUFACTURING	1,063.3	1,119.0	1,161.3	1,254.0	1,284.3
MINING	59.1	62.5	68.0	73.7	74.8
OIL AND GAS EXTRACTION	54.8	58.3	64.0	70.1	71.4
NON-METAL MINERALS, EXCEPT FUELS	4.3	4.2	4.0	3.6	3.4
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	96.1	110.7	111.1	124.4	124.8
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS AND UTILITIES	99.0	102.0	103.6	113.3	115.0
RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION	7.6	7.8	7.4	7.5	7.7
OTHER TRANSPORTATION	57.0	59.4	61.1	68.7	69.2
COMM. & PUBLIC UTILITIES	34.4	34.8	35.1	37.1	38.1
TRADE	286.1	305.5	324.6	345.4	354.9
WHOLESALE TRADE	79.4	83.7	88.2	95.4	100.4
RETAIL TRADE	206.7	221.8	236.4	250.0	254.5
GENERAL MERCHANDISE	50.7	53.6	56.0	58.2	56.3
FOOD STORES	35.9	37.9	40.3	42.2	44.3
AUTO DEALERS (INC. SER. STA.)	30.6	32.4	33.3	34.4	34.0
EATING & DRINKING PLACES	49.6	54.6	61.4	67.3	70.5
OTHER RETAIL TRADE	39.9	43.3	45.4	47.9	49.4
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	60.4	62.6	66.1	70.7	73.5
SERVICES & MISCELLANEOUS	213.9	222.7	230.5	246.2	250.7
HOTELS & LODGING PLACES	14.4	15.3	15.8	17.3	17.6
OTHER SERVICES	199.5	207.4	214.7	228.9	233.1
GOVERNMENT	248.7	253.0	257.4	280.3	290.6
FEDERAL	32.3	32.5	33.0	34.3	33.7
STATE	77.0	77.4	77.7	84.3	89.4
LOCAL	139.4	143.1	146.7	161.7	167.5

Estimates for 1978 and 1979 were adjusted to first quarter 1979 CPS Benchmark, rounded to the nearest hundred.

*Previously SIC Codes 22 and 23 were combined (Textiles and Apparel) but, starting in 1977, SIC Code 23 (Apparel and Other Finished Products) is listed separately and SIC 22 (Textile Mill Products) is put in with Other Durable Goods.

Louisiana Employment Trends by Industry

The total non-agricultural employment average has increased steadily since 1970, although the rate of increase has varied from a hefty 6.8 percent during 1972 and 5.2 percent during 1976 to as low as 2.4 percent during 1975 and 2.3 percent in 1979.

From a low point in 1975, total Manufacturing industries have increased steadily, by a significant 9,200 workers during 1976, 7,900 in 1977, and 6,200 in 1978. In 1979 the increase in these workers was only 3,800. The rate of increase in both Durable and Non-durable Goods workers has been decreasing since 1977.

Among Durable Goods industries in 1979 an increase in workers was indicated only in Primary Metals, Machinery and Transportation Equipment manufacturing. Three industries showed a decrease and two had the same number as last year.

The total increase in workers in Non-durable industries in 1979 was only 800. In this category also three industries indicated a decrease in workers, and in the rest the increases were small.

Though the increase in workers in Non-Manufacturing industries in 1979 has been consistent, the rise during 1979 was markedly less than in previous years, 30,300, in contrast to an increase of 92,700 in 1978. The largest increases were found in Government, with an increase of 10,300 workers, and Trade, having a 9,500 worker rise. While the number of Federal workers remains much the same each year, employment in state government has risen slightly. The number in local government has increased by 5,800 in 1979 and by 28,000 since 1975. Wholesale Trade showed a slightly greater gain than Retail Trade. For the first time in five years two categories in Retail Trade showed a drop in employment in 1979. This decrease was small for Auto Dealers, but more noticeable in General Merchandise Trades. Eating and Drinking Places had the largest employment increase among Trade industries, though this was less than in previous years.

Contract Construction industries, which had been showing dramatic increases since 1975, had a small 400 worker increase in 1979. Employment in non-metal mining has been decreasing slowly since 1975, though Oil and Gas Mining has steadily gained.

Inflation has taken its toll and has had its effect on Louisiana's industries. The construction industry affects many others directly and indirectly. The high price of food in markets and the increased number of working people who have less time for preparing food and ample means to "eat out", the increased mobility of people, these have been contributing factors in the increase in employment in Eating and Drinking Places. Though the employment picture does not look desperate, a slump is evident and its effects will be felt.

State of Louisiana
1979

INDUSTRIAL BREAKOUT OF EMPLOYMENT BY SEX, RACE AND ETHNIC GROUPS

		WHITE			BLACK			OTHER			SPANISH AMERICAN		
		BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE
TOTAL	1,567,000	1,175,814	788,326	387,488	387,798	223,736	164,002	3,448	2,382	1,066	29,930	19,713	10,217
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	64,904	46,669	37,840	2,829	24,022	21,792	2,230	213	195	18	613	595	18
Mining	63,027	59,402	54,946	4,456	3,491	3,311	180	134	134	0	987	871	116
Construction	130,678	100,531	94,757	5,774	29,864	29,175	689	283	270	13	1,966	1,837	129
Manufacturing	248,961	186,902	156,562	30,340	61,597	51,101	10,496	462	327	135	5,113	4,092	1,021
Transportation, Comm. and Utilities	129,530	101,189	81,040	20,149	27,940	25,103	2,837	401	393	8	2,818	2,269	549
Trade	332,367	268,224	162,789	105,435	63,423	41,168	22,255	720	427	293	7,375	4,564	2,811
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	69,376	62,897	32,479	30,418	6,392	3,915	2,477	87	48	39	1,770	834	936
Services	455,750	294,938	124,792	170,146	159,741	39,937	119,804	1,071	539	532	8,054	3,740	4,314
Government	72,407	61,062	43,121	17,941	11,268	8,234	3,034	77	49	28	1,734	911	823

*Breakouts are based on ratios from the 1970 Census applied to present labor force data.

State of Louisiana

1979

OCCUPATIONAL BREAKOUT OF EMPLOYMENT BY SEX, RACE AND ETHNIC GROUPS

		WHITE			BLACK			OTHER			SPANISH AMERICAN		
		BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH	MALE	FEMALE
TOTAL	1,567,000	1,175,814	788,326	387,488	387,738	223,736	164,002	3,448	2,382	1,066	29,930	19,713	10,217
Professional, Technical and Managerial	358,729	318,721	223,821	94,900	39,068	15,301	23,767	940	726	214	7,717	5,625	2,092
Sales	105,974	98,600	60,859	37,741	7,209	3,271	3,938	165	62	103	2,231	1,463	768
Clerical	244,073	216,630	57,926	158,704	27,141	11,361	15,780	302	103	199	5,863	1,819	4,044
Craftsmen, Foremen and Kindred	227,100	191,720	186,132	5,588	35,042	33,169	1,873	338	333	5	4,402	4,229	173
Operatives and other Blue Collar	244,574	166,634	143,877	22,757	77,251	61,613	15,638	689	563	126	4,427	3,224	1,203
Laborers, except Farm	95,092	43,587	40,047	3,460	51,353	48,967	2,386	232	211	21	1,429	1,370	59
Farm Laborers	50,251	29,613	28,191	1,422	20,543	18,783	1,760	95	87	8	414	395	19
Services, including Household	241,207	110,389	47,473	62,916	130,131	31,271	98,860	687	297	390	3,447	1,588	1,859

*Breakouts are based on ratios from the 1970 Census applied to present Labor Force data.

LABOR FORCE	1,710,614
EMPLOYED	1,589,160
UNEMPLOYED	121,454
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	7.1

STATE OF LOUISIANA
LABOR FORCE PROJECTIONS BY SEX, RACE AND AGE GROUPS
FOR FISCAL YEAR 1981

Employment and Training Administration projections prepared by Berkeley Laboratories.

	WHITE MALE				WHITE FEMALE				NON-WHITE MALE				NON-WHITE FEMALE			
AGE GROUPS	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOY.	UNEMPLOY.	UNEMPLOY. RATE	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOY.	UNEMPLOY.	UNEMPLOY. RATE	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOY.	UNEMPLOY	UNEMPLOY. RATE	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOY.	UNEMPLOY	UNEMPLOY. RATE
16 - 17	25,036	21,252	3,784	15.1	15,153	12,233	2,920	19.3	7,717	5,267	2,450	31.7	6,231	4,362	1,869	30.0
18 - 19	37,829	34,322	3,507	9.3	29,595	26,090	3,505	11.8	15,221	11,257	3,964	26.0	10,609	7,231	3,378	31.8
20 - 24	115,130	107,626	7,504	6.5	80,079	73,703	6,376	8.0	41,714	33,031	8,683	20.8	34,071	25,482	8,589	25.2
25 - 34	179,966	172,058	7,908	4.4	124,761	118,979	5,782	4.6	59,303	53,347	5,956	10.0	54,202	46,560	7,642	14.1
35 - 44	158,343	154,168	4,175	2.6	103,456	99,863	3,593	3.5	40,225	37,341	2,884	7.2	41,545	37,324	4,221	10.2
45 - 64	223,799	216,708	7,091	3.2	131,143	126,742	4,401	3.4	59,375	55,058	4,317	7.3	50,549	47,204	3,345	6.6
65 -	38,878	37,165	1,713	4.4	14,279	13,751	528	3.7	7,837	7,069	768	9.8	4,568	3,967	601	13.2
TOTAL	778,981	743,299	35,682	4.6	498,466	471,361	27,105	5.4	231,392	202,370	29,022	12.5	201,775	172,130	29,645	14.7

Occupational Trends in 1970 and Projected 1985

	1970	1985
Total Employment, 16 years old & over	1,199,820	1,569,140
Professional, Technical & Kindred	163,590	229,800
Engineers	13,620	19,160
Accountants	9,540	13,260
Life & Physical Scientists	4,650	6,500
Engineering & Science	12,580	21,530
Medical & Health Workers	24,150	45,010
Social Scientists	870	1,690
Teachers	61,060	60,220
Writers, Artists, & Entertainers	8,330	13,570
Other	28,790	48,860
Managers & Administrators, Exc. Farm	126,200	187,590
Clerical & Kindred	177,040	266,530
Bookkeepers	19,510	24,310
Office Machine Operators	6,590	8,120
Secretaries, Stenographers & Typists	48,120	76,720
Telephone Operators	6,710	7,330
Cashiers	16,130	22,730
Other	79,980	127,320
Sales Workers	70,840	94,870
Craftsmen & Kindred	167,010	231,120
Carpenters	22,770	27,860
Electricians	7,490	11,930
Machinists	3,690	5,640
Plumbers & Pipefitters	7,790	12,070
Painters & Paper Hangers	7,430	9,890
Mechanics, Repairmen & Installers	40,880	59,150
Other	76,960	104,580
Operative, Exc. Transportation	125,020	160,450
Welders & Flame Cutters	14,420	27,720
Assemblers	4,040	5,520
Garage & Gas Station Attendants	8,870	6,510
Mine Operators N.E.C.	15,280	16,630
Other	82,410	104,070
Transportation Equipment Operators	54,390	64,170
Delivery & Routemen	13,610	15,340
Truck Drivers	25,840	30,150
Other	14,940	18,680
Services Exc. Private Household	137,520	195,860
Cleaning Services	31,450	47,170
Food Services	42,490	53,690
Health Services	24,650	48,930
Personal Services	22,120	22,270
Protective Services	16,810	23,600
Private Household Services	51,720	26,810
Laborers, Exc. Farm	85,830	91,880
Farmers & Farm Workers	40,660	20,060

Average Hours and Earnings in Manufacturing Industries in Louisiana 1978* and 1979**

Month	Average Weekly Earnings		Average Weekly Hours		Average Hourly Earnings	
	1978	1979	1978	1979	1978	1979
January	$252.76	$278.10	40.9	41.2	$6.18	$6.75
February	254.41	280.90	41.1	41.8	6.19	6.72
March	256.27	279.60	41.4	41.3	6.19	6.77
April	260.38	279.60	41.2	40.0	6.32	6.99
May	264.39	285.80	41.9	41.3	6.31	6.92
June	267.34	282.90	42.3	41.0	6.32	6.90
July	266.74	280.10	41.1	39.9	6.49	7.02
August	268.27	291.07	41.4	41.7	6.48	6.98
Spetember	275.64	295.78	41.7	41.6	6.61	7.11
October	274.56	294.24	41.6	41.5	6.60	7.09
November	277.13	300.00	41.8	41.9	6.63	7.16
December	282.63	300.00	42.5	41.9	6.65	7.16
Average	267.07	287.86	41.6	41.3	6.42	6.97

*Revised as of March 1979
**Revised as of January 1980

Data based on Bureau of Labor Statistics Series as published monthly in the Louisiana Labor Market.

UNEMPLOYMENT

	1978	1979	1978	1979
Louisiana	113,000	112,000	7.0	6.7
Alexandria	5,750	5,600	8.6	8.4
Baton Rouge	13,250	13,725	6.6	6.7
Lafayette	3,575	3,400	5.4	4.7
Lake Charles	5,325	4,700	8.0	6.7
Monroe	3,875	4,025	7.4	7.6
New Orleans	29,700	28,000	6.4	5.9
Shreveport	9,625	9,200	6.5	6.0

Louisiana unemployment rate decreased from 7.0 in 1978 to 6.7 in 1979. State wide unemployment decreased by 1,000 in 1979. Lafayette SMSA showed the lowest unemployment rate and was the only labor market area to fall below the national average rate of 5.9 percent. This area had a decrease of 175 unemployed. The Alexandria Area continues to show the highest unemployment rate but had a decrease of 150 workers unemployed. The New Orleans SMSA showed the largest drop in unemployment from the previous year, and Baton Rouge SMSA showed an increase of 475 and a rate increase of .1 percent.

ANTICIPATED TRENDS IN EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATIONS

If more detailed information is needed on projected occupational outlook, the book Employment Projections Program may be ordered from this agency. It provides current and projected occupational and employment information for use in industrial staffing and by vocational education planners. An effort is made to anticipate future labor supply and demand so that manpower planners can effectively develop steps to avoid imbalances.

A book has been published for the state and each of the seven Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas.

Characteristics of the Economically Disadvantaged

An individual who is a member of a family (1) which receives cash welfare payments, or (2) whose annual income in relation to family size and location does not exceed the most recently established poverty levels determined in accordance with criteria established by the Office of Management and Budget, is considered economically disadvantaged. The following is the latest table for determining poverty levels, effective August 29, 1979.

Family Size	Non-Farm	Farm
1	$3,400	$2,910
2	4,500	3,840
3	5,600	4,770
4	6,700	5,700
5	7,800	6,630
6	8,900	7,560

For family units with more than six members, add $1,100 for each additional member in a nonfarm family and $930 for each additional member in a farm family.

It is estimated that there will be 433,235 disadvantaged people in the state during fiscal year 1980, of which 230,524 are of minority groups and 202,711 white. Aproximately 146,007 individuals over 14 years will receive some type of welfare payments. There should be about 68,097 persons employed part-time for economic reasons such as seasonal employment or employers being unable to keep their plants open for a 40 hour week because of slow demand for their product.

From October 1, 1979 through March 31, 1980, there were 66,634 economically disadvantaged applicants on active file at employment security offices throughout the state.

CHARACTERISTICS OF ACTIVE FILE APPLICANTS *
WHO ARE ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED (66,634)

Characteristics	Percent of Applicants
Age	
15 and under	.4
16 - 17	4.7
18 - 19	13.4
20 - 21	11.8
22 - 24	13.7
25 - 29	16.0
30 - 34	11.3
35 - 39	8.2
40 - 44	6.3
45 - 54	9.4
55 - 64	4.1
65 and over	.7
Sex	
Male	36.3
Female	63.7
Highest School Grade Completed	
0 - 7	12.4
8 - 11	44.7
12	34.3
Over 12	8.6
Race/Ethnic Group	
White (Not Hispanic)	28.4
Black (Not Hispanic)	69.7
Hispanic	.8
American Indian & Alaskan Native	.2
Asian & Pacific Islanders	.7
INA	.2
Veterans	6.7
Handicapped	5.0

A marked increase of 8.9 percent is indicated in the total number of job applicants who are economically disadvantaged. Very little change is evident in the age distribution of the applicants. The age group between 18 and 34 accounts for 66.2 percent of all applicants. There is a noticeable decrease in the percentage of applicants in the age range of 30 to 34 years. The ratio of males to females (36.3 percent to 63.7 percent) is also almost the same as at the same period in 1979. A slightly higher number of applicants have stayed in school longer and finished high school.

This is an encouraging trend shown in the last three years, though it would be advantageous to the applicants if it were stronger. Since 1978 a consistent decrease in the percentage of black applicants and an increase in the percentage of white applicants has occurred. However, there is yet a much larger percentage of black applicants (69.7) to white (28.4).

*SOURCE: ESARS Table No. B06 for period ending 3/31/80.

CHARACTERISTICS OF ACTIVE FILE APPLICANTS*
OTHER THAN THE ECONOMICALLY DISADVANTAGED (160,541)

Characteristics	Percent of Applicants
Age	
15 and under	.2
16 - 17	2.2
18 - 19	10.4
20 - 21	12.5
22 - 24	17.4
25 - 29	19.9
30 - 34	11.8
35 - 39	7.1
40 - 44	5.1
45 - 54	7.6
55 - 64	4.4
65 and over	1.4
Sex	
Male	54.8
Female	45.2
Highest School Grade Completed	
0 - 7	4.6
8 - 11	28.4
12	46.9
Over 12	20.1
Race/Ethnic Group	
White (Not Hispanic)	57.0
Black (Not Hispanic)	41.4
Hispanic	.9
American Indian and Alaskan Native	.1
Asian and Pacific Islanders	.4
INA	.2
Veterans	16.4
Handicapped	3.8

The age distribution of those not indicated as being economically disadvantaged is similar to that of the disadvantaged applicants. However, among those who are not disadvantaged, a greater percentage of the total number are in the age group of 18 to 34 years, with fewer in the ages over 35. There is a noticeable difference between the sexes in the two economic groupings. Among the disadvantaged, there were nearly twice as many women as there were men. Among those not disadvantaged the ratio indicates about 10 percent more males than females. Although a slightly

higher proportion of the disadvantaged had 8 to 12 years of school, a much larger percentage of those not disadvantaged finished high school and a much higher percentage of these applicants had further education. Among those not disadvantaged, the percentage of white applicants is slightly higher, 57 percent, than that of black applicants, 41.4 percent.

*SOURCE: ESARS Table No. 6 for period ending 3/31/80.

CHARACTERISTICS OF ACTIVE FILE APPLICANTS *
WHO ARE MEMBERS OF MINORITY GROUPS (116,254)

Characteristics	Percent of Applicants
Age	
15 and under	.4
16 - 17	3.3
18 - 19	11.6
20 - 21	12.7
22 - 24	16.8
25 - 29	19.7
30 - 34	11.7
35 - 39	7.3
40 - 44	5.1
45 - 54	7.4
55 - 64	3.4
65 and over	.6
Sex	
Male	45.9
Female	54.1
Highest School Grade Completed	
0 - 7	8.5
8 - 11	39.0
12	38.7
Over	13.8
Race/Ethnic Group	
Blacks (Not Hispanic)	97.1
Hispanic	1.7
American Indian and Alaskan Native	.2
Asian and Pacific Islanders	1.0
Veterans	9.8
Handicapped	3.5
Economically Disadvantaged	40.9

Among non-white applicants 72.5 percent were in the age category of 18 - 34. Males slightly outnumbered females. The percentage of those who stayed in school longer and finished high school has increased gradually in the last three years. Also the percentage of those going farther in education than high school is gradually increasing. This is encouraging, but it could be better. About 40.9 percent of non-whites were economically disadvantaged.

*SOURCE: ESARS TAble No. A06 for period ending 3/31/80.

CHARACTERISTICS OF APPLICANTS PLACED BY
EMPLOYMENT OFFICES THROUGHOUT THE STATE FROM OCT. 1, 1979
THROUGH MARCH 31, 1980 (30,324) *

Characteristics	Percent of Applicants
Age	
15 and under	1.3
16 - 17	4.0
18 - 19	13.9
20 - 21	14.0
22 - 24	18.2
25 - 29	18.6
30 - 34	10.3
35 - 39	6.3
40 - 44	4.2
45 - 54	5.8
55 - 64	2.7
65 and over	.7
Sex	
Male	55.1
Female	44.9
Highest School Grade Completed	
0 - 7	4.6
8 - 11	35.4
12	44.5
Over 12	15.5
Race/Ethnic Group	
White (Not Hispanic)	46.0
Black (Not Hispanic)	52.5
Hispanic	.8
American Indian and Alaskan Native	.2
Asians and Pacific Islanders	.4
INA	.1
Veterans	16.5
Handicapped	4.2
Economically Disadvantaged	24.7

The total number of applicants placed in jobs as of March 31, 1980 was only .6 percent greater than at the same time last year. The age category of 18 to 34 years accounted for 75 percent of the placements. In March of 1979 this age group made up almost 80 percent of all placements. The ratio of men to women was about the same in 1980, with a small increase in women to 44.9 percent of all placements. A gradually

increasing number of placements have finished high school and farther. Whites accounted for 46 percent of the placements, a slight decrease from the previous year. The percentage of black applicants placed increased a little as did the percentages for non-whites other than blacks. Veterans comprised 16.5 percent of placements.

*SOURCE: ESARS TAble No. 3 for period ending 3/31/80.

CHARACTERISTICS OF ACTIVE FILE APPLICANTS BY OCCUPATIONS*

	Total	Under 22	45 and Over	Minority
Professional, Technical & Managerial	6,665	344	1,549	1,614
Clerical and Sales	18,521	4,124	2,338	6,914
Service Occupations	19,057	3,746	3,767	14,917
Farming, Fishery and Forestry	1,578	401	334	978
Processing Occupations	2,120	320	388	1,299
Machine Trades Occupations	3,542	575	474	1,387
Bench Work Occupations	2,436	308	373	1,360
Structural Work Occupations	12,347	2,571	1,535	4,672
Miscellaneous Occupations	10,902	2,520	1,278	5,938
X-Entry Totals*	9,075	4,379	853	5,751
Totals	86,243	19,288	12,889	44,830

X-Entry - Applicants not fully qualified but possessing abilities that may qualify them for trainee positions.

*SOURCE: ESARS Table No. 96 for period ending 3/31/80.

The table below shows the total number of non-agricultural job openings received throughout the state, those filled and those unfilled by major occupational group. *

(October 1, 1979 through March 31, 1980)

MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	TOTAL OPENINGS RECEIVED	OPENINGS FILLED	UNFILLED OPENINGS TOTAL	UNFILLED OPENINGS 30 DAYS OR MORE
Total	47,897	35,631	5,876	3,529
Professional, Tech. & Managerial	1,947	1,209	390	248
Clerical and Sales	11,114	7,688	1,647	1,022
Services	9,770	7,543	785	397
Forestry, Fisheries & Related Occ.	1,294	1,022	145	54
Processing	1,777	1,642	319	18
Machine Trades	1,954	1,316	397	267
Benchwork	2,321	1,854	378	279
Structural Work	7.992	5,287	1,171	912
Miscellaneous Occupation	9,728	8,070	644	332

Of the total number of job openings received during the period from October, 1979, through March, 1980, those in Clerical and Sales occupations, Service occupations, Structural Work and Miscellaneous occupations comprised 80.6 percent. The fewest number of job openings were in Farming, Forestry and Fishing occupations. However, in this category, 79 percent of the openings were filled and only 4.2 percent went unfilled after 30 days. Processing occupations had the second fewest openings, but 92.4 percent were filled and only 1 percent went unfilled after a month. Miscellaneous Occupations accounted for the third largest number of openings received, but 83 percent were filled and only 3.4 percent were unfilled after a month. Professional, Technical and Managerial jobs were hardest to fill, with 62.1 percent filled and 12.7 percent unfilled after 30 days. Machine Trades jobs were also hard to fill, with 67.3 percent filled and 13.7 percent left unfilled.

In total, there were fewer job openings than during the same period last year; however, a higher percentage of job openings were filled during the current period, even though a higher percentage of jobs went unfilled in all categories except in Processing occupations. During the period ending March 1980, Clerical and Sales replaced Miscellaneous occupations with the most job openings, as compared to last year.

*SOURCE: ESARS Table No. 96 for period ending 3/31/80.

APPLICANTS AND JOB OPENINGS
BY
SELECTED OCCUPATIONAL GROUP

AREA: Louisiana

March 1980

OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	APPLICANTS		Openings Received	UNFILLED OPENINGS	
	Total	Active		Total	30 Days or more
Professional, Technical and Managerial	17,226	6,665	1,947	390	248
Clerical and Sales	49,717	18,521	11,114	1,647	1,022
Services	43,034	19,057	9,770	785	397
Forestry, Fisheries and Related Occupations	3,711	1,578	1,294	145	54
Processing	5,058	2,120	1,777	319	18
Machine Trades	8,474	3,542	1,954	397	267
Benchwork Occupations	6,667	2,436	2,321	378	279
Structural Work Occupations	28,354	12,347	7,992	1,171	912
Miscellaneous Occupations	27,215	10,902	9,728	644	332
TOTAL	189,456	77,168	47,987	5,876	3,529
X-ENTRY TOTAL*	28,057	9,075			
0-1	1,275	422			
2	7,804	2,186			
3	7,717	2,961			
4	281	83			
5	1,131	366			
6	738	246			
7	1,224	309			
8	2,344	740			
9	5,543	1,762			
*Designates applicants with no prior experience in the occupational category for which they expressed a preference but for which training or aptitude testing indicated possible capabilities.					

SOURCE: ESARS Table 96 - Cumulative from October 1, 1979 through March 31, 1980.

Welfare Payments for Louisiana as of March, 1980

Programs	Numbers	Percent
Old Age Assistance	92,018	38.5
Aid to Needy Blind	1,705	.7
Aid to Families with Dependent Children	84,988	35.5
Disability Assistance	54,409	23.0
Other Categories	5,722	2.3
Total	238,842	100.0

Programs Payments By Age Group

Age	No. Payments	Percent
14 - 15	16,419	7.0
16 - 19	24,975	10.4
20 - 21	9,450	4.0
22 - 32	36,745	15.0
33 - 42	17,767	7.4
43 - 52	15,034	6.2
53 - 62	21,323	9.0
63 - 72	37,583	16.0
73 +	59,546	25.0

Programs by Race and Sex

Race & Sex	No. Payments	Percent
White Male	23,360	10.0
White Female	54,596	23.0
Black Male	40,582	17.0
Black Female	110,916	46.0
Other Male	3,110	1.0
Other Female	6,278	3.0

Barriers to Employment of the Disadvantaged

The inability to find suitable employment remains the foremost problem of the disadvantaged. Whether they are employed part time or full time, their income still falls below the poverty level. The rising cost of the necessities of life (food, clothing, housing, utilities and transportation) add to the woes of the disadvantaged, especially those who are heads of large families. Spiralling inflation continues to erase the boost in income produced by the increased minimum wage.

In Louisiana, as throughout the nation, the most significant barrier to suitable employment for the disadvantaged is directly related to educational deficiencies. This complex barrier becomes evident during job application or in performance on the job. Many of the disadvantaged lack even a basic education which is essential to finding and holding a job. During the 1978 - 1979 school year 18,662 individuals dropped out of schools in the state, which was a drop from a total of 19,360 in the 1977 - 1978 school year. This decrease, we hope, is an indication that more youth realize the importance of a high school diploma when seeking employment. Most federally sponsored vocational and technical training programs now incorporate basic education courses along with the other skills being taught. Many workers, whose jobs have been discontinued due to automation or obsolescence, need to learn new skills. The necessity to learn basic education, which often was the reason for the dropout in the first place, usually precedes skill training. Encountering the educational barrier many times in job seeking often provides the motivation for a student to apply himself to both basic education and skill training.

The Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) of 1973, implemented in July of 1974, is providing employment and training for many of the disadvantaged. During fiscal year 1979 (October 1, 1978 through September 30, 1979) 58,395 enrollments were reported in five CETA grant programs, Title I, II, III, IV and VI. During this period approximately 7,653 received classroom training, 3,522 received on-the-job training and 20,026 were in Public Service Employment.

The state has many established vocational-technical schools to train workers in skills necessary to meet employment needs. At present there are 56 such schools.

There are circumstances other than the limited education and skills which face the disadvantaged. There are cases such as older workers whose skills have become obsolete or no longer needed, females with children to care for, health, tranportation difficulties and personal problems. These must seek individual solutions to their difficulties.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

Characteristics of the insured unemployed, as reported on the following pages, are for the persons filing claims for regular unemployment compensation for the week including the 19th of the middle month of the quarter.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED

STATE OF LOUISIANA

FEBRUARY, 1980

Insured Unemployed by Age, Race and Sex

The number of insured unemployed in the regular unemployment insurance program has increased since November 1979. In the sample week in February, there were 17,977 more active claimants in the state compared to November of 1979. The increase of male claimants has been greater than that of females. Over 73 percent of the over all total of insured unemployed claimants were males. Over 53 percent of the claimants were under thirty-five years old.

Insured Unemployed by Industry, Race and Sex

Services and Miscellaneous were responsible for more than 30 percent of all the insured unemployed claimants in the State of Louisiana. With an increase of 8,366 from the sample week in November 1979. This was by far the largest increase is all industries in any given quarter. Industry Non=Class (99) remain the same with 109 in November and 109 in Febraury.

Insured Unemployed by Occupation, Race and Sex

The largest number of claimants receiving regular unemployment insurance compensation come from Structural Work Occupations which showed 8,140 in November and 15,898 in February or 35 percent of the total insured unemployed claimants. There was an over all increase in all occupations with Bench Work Occupations having the smallest increase.

Insured Unemployed by Industry Division and Duration of Unemployment

Twenty-six percent of claimants receiving regular unemployment compensation were out of work only 1 to 2 weeks, 17 percent were unemployed 3 to 4 weeks, and only 7 percent were unemployed 20 weeks and over. Contractual Construction contributed the most, followed by Services and Miscellaneous, and Mining accounted for the least.

Insured Unemployed by Industry Division and Weekly Benefit Amount

Retail Trade was the only industry which had more claimants receiving $50 - $69 per week benefit amount. All the other industries have more claimants receiving $110 and over per week (or 49 percent). Only 5 percent received $10 per week.

QUARTERLY CLAIMANT CHARACTERISTICS REPORT

AREA STATEWIDE

Table 1. Insured Unemployed by Age, Sex and Race

	Total	White		Non-White		INA	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Totals	45,193	19,618	7,153	12,027	5,046	1,159	190
Under 20 Years	782	448	155	108	57	13	1
20-24 Years	8,299	3,577	1,287	2,281	944	178	32
25-29 Years	8,798	3,387	1,281	2,592	1,267	222	49
30-34 Years	6,240	2,543	935	1,717	857	164	24
35-39 Years	4,387	1,785	705	1,198	543	131	25
40-44 Years	3,669	1,635	568	963	384	103	16
45-49 Years	3,235	1,417	549	840	343	75	11
50-54 Years	3,116	1,448	513	763	292	85	15
55-59 Years	2,825	1,347	501	679	205	85	8
60-64 Years	2,157	1,095	353	525	107	73	4
65 & Over	1,685	936	306	361	47	30	5

QUARTERLY CLAIMANT CHARACTERISTICS REPORT

AREA Statewide

Table 2. Insured Unemployed by Race/Ethnic Group and Sex

	Total
Totals	45,193
White	26,771
Male	19,618
Female	7,153
Non-White	17,073
Male	12,027
Female	5,046
INA	1,349
Male	1,159
Female	190

QUARTERLY CLAIMANT CHARACTERISTICS REPORT

AREA Statewide

Table 3. Insured Unemployed by Industry, Race and Sex

INDUSTRY	Total	White		Non-White		INA	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Mining	738	540	74	103	6	15	-
Contract Construction	12,528	7,834	550	3,925	194	18	7
Manufacturing	7,382	2,760	1,163	2,102	1,122	161	74
Trans., Comm., Public Util.	1,625	759	192	571	92	9	2
Wholesale Trade	759	277	196	204	58	24	-
Retail Trade	4,369	973	1,686	480	894	291	45
F. I. R. E.	656	108	377	41	125	4	1
Services & Misc.	13,602	5,029	2,321	3,754	2,017	424	57
Public Admin.	3,425	1,299	569	824	516	213	4
Non-Class	109	39	25	23	22	---	-
TOTAL	45,193	19,618	7,153	12,027	5,046	1,159	190

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Table [illegible] — [illegible] Statewide

[illegible] by Race and Sex

		White		Non-White		NA	
	Total	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Professional, Technical, and Managerial Occupations	[illegible]	2,007	961	392	370	6	[illegible]
Clerical and Sales Occupations	6,64[illegible]	1,079	3,774	427	1,253	[illegible]	[illegible]
Service Occupations	3,4[illegible]0	629	722	711	1,326	17	[illegible]
Farming, Fishery, Forestry, and Related Occupations	1,89[illegible]	477	31	1,105	113	168	
Processing Occupations	3,194	1,258	437	739	657	76	[illegible]
Machine Trades Occupations	2,489	1,516	157	568	205	43	[illegible]
Bench Work Occupations	1,580	311	449	277	505	20	[illegible]
Structural Work Occupations	15,898	9,702	293	5,124	293	485	
Miscellaneous Occupations	6,257	2,639	329	2,684	324	272	
Total	45,193	19,618	7,153	12,027	5,046	1,159	[illegible]

QUARTERLY CLAIMANT CHARACTERISTICS REPORT

AREA Statewide

Table 5. Insured Unemployed by Industry Division and Duration of Unemployment

Totals	Total	01-02 Weeks	03-04 Weeks	05-09 Weeks	10-14 Weeks	15-19 Weeks	20 Weeks & Over
Mining (10-14)	695	227	105	143	93	71	56
Cont. Const. (15-17)	12,141	3,157	2,049	2,933	2,070	1,226	706
Manufacturing (20-39)	6,948	1,568	1,106	2,369	799	652	454
Trans.-Com. Util. (40-49)	1,529	451	250	296	201	192	139
Wholesale Trade (50-51)	696	179	101	121	98	93	104
Retail Trade (52-59)	3,830	1,048	600	801	496	447	438
Fin.-Ins.-R. Estate (60-67)	617	167	76	118	92	78	86
Services & Misc. (70-89 and 01-09)	12,510	3,411	2,077	3,364	2,176	806	676
Public Admin. (91-97)	2,941	671	353	631	350	368	568
All Other	3,286	972	643	766	430	315	160
TOTAL	45,193	11,851	7,360	11,542	6,805	4,248	3,387

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QUARTERLY CLAIMANT CHARACTERISTICS REPORT

AREA Statewide

Table 6. Insured Unemployed by Industry Division and Weekly Benefit Amount

Totals	Total	$10.00 per Week	$11-29 per Week	$30-49 per Week	$50-69 per Week	$70-89 per Week	$90-109 per Week	$110 pe Week Over
Mining (10-14)	695	-	2	24	43	62	74	490
Cont. Const. (15-17)	12,141	3	50	393	784	1,134	1,305	8,472
Manufacturing (20-39)	6,948	1	84	690	1,041	841	789	3,502
Trans.-Com. Util.(40-49)	1,529	-	7	50	135	176	166	995
Wholesale Trade (50-51)	696	-	3	42	84	152	103	312
Retail Trade (52-59)	3,830	1	67	659	1,075	657	438	933
Fin.-Ins.-R. Estate (60-67)	617	-	2	26	119	190	104	176
Services & Misc. (70-89 and 01-09)	12,510	5	142	1,079	2,284	2,022	1,541	5,437
Public Admin. (91-97)	2,941	3	16	107	524	520	651	1,120
All Other	3,286	-	19	114	157	257	224	2,515
TOTAL	45,193	13	392	3,184	6,246	6,011	5,395	23,952

CETA BALANCE OF STATE
PRIME SPONSOR
SUPPLY INFORMATION

CETA BALANCE OF STATE PRIME SPONSOR AREA IS THAT PART OF THE STATE THAT REMAINS AFTER THE PORTION ALLOCATED TO OTHER PRIME SPONSORS HAS BEEN REMOVED. CETA PRIME SPONSORS OTHER THAN THE BALANCE OF STATE ARE LISTED BELOW.

SHREVEPORT CITY

RAPIDES PARISH

EAST BATON ROUGE PARISH

LAFAYETTE PARISH

CALCASIEU, JEFFERSON DAVIS, AND CAMERON PARISHES

OUACHITA PARISH

ORLEANS PARISH

JEFFERSON PARISH

The number of individuals in the Balance of State that will need employment related assistance will number approximately 314,926 during fiscal year 1980. Those classified as economically disadvantaged will be approximately 201,904 of which 107,433 are of minority groups and 94,471 are white. Approximately 68,039 individuals will be receiving welfare payments. There will be approximately 31,736 individuals working part-time for economic reasons. There will be about 2,507 Vietnam-era veterans that will be unemployed and in need of some assistance.

Area: Balance of State

1981 Projected Population by Age, Race, and Sex

	White		Non-White		Total		
Age	Male	Female	Male	Female	White	Non-White	Total
0-4	50,568	48,100	25,946	25,417	98,668	51,363	150,031
5-9	50,324	47,938	25,098	24,719	98,262	49,817	148,079
10-14	66,414	64,098	28,583	27,673	130,512	56,256	186,768
15-19	78,222	71,792	32,036	30,939	150,014	62,975	212,989
20-24	70,491	59,781	24,402	23,925	130,272	48,327	178,599
25-29	48,479	44,112	15,737	15,667	92,591	31,404	123,995
30-34	37,276	45,113	9,253	11,466	82,389	20,719	103,108
35-39	43,047	46,467	9,745	11,772	89,514	21,517	111,031
40-44	39,813	40,764	9,329	11,535	80,577	20,864	101,441
45-49	35,284	37,854	8,956	11,306	73,138	20,262	93,400
50-54	36,204	38,020	8,799	11,734	74,224	20,533	94,757
55-59	33,008	35,858	7,994	10,641	68,866	18,635	87,501
60-64	29,605	32,732	7,947	9,610	62,337	17,557	79,894
65-69	24,830	29,688	7,261	9,781	54,518	17,042	71,560
70-74	18,481	24,919	6,222	8,202	43,400	14,424	57,824
75+	20,221	35,397	8,697	14,050	55,618	22,747	78,365
TOTAL	682,267	702,633	236,005	258,437	1,384,900	494,442	1,879,342

Employment and Training Administration Projections prepared by Berkeley Laboratories.

LABOR FORCE	639,432
EMPLOYED	591,475
UNEMPLOYED	47,957
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	7.5

BALANCE OF STATE
LABOR FORCE PROJECTIONS BY SEX, RACE AND AGE GROUPS
FOR FISCAL YEAR 1981

Employment and Training Administration projections prepared by Berkeley Laboratories.

AGE GROUPS	WHITE MALE				WHITE FEMALE				NON-WHITE MALE				NON-WHITE FEMALE			
	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOY.	UNEMPLOY.	UNEMPLOY. RATE	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOY.	UNEMPLOY.	UNEMPLOY. RATE	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOY.	UNEMPLOY.	UNEMPLOY. RATE	LABOR FORCE	EMPLOY.	UNEMPLOY.	UNEMPLOY. RATE
16 - 17	10,385	8,566	1,819	17.5	5,816	4,710	1,106	19.0	2,809	1,813	996	35.5	2,017	1,384	633	31.4
18 - 19	18,372	17,092	1,280	7.0	11,660	10,200	1,460	12.5	5,545	4,162	1,383	24.9	3,455	2,185	1,270	36.8
20 - 24	52,860	49,874	2,986	5.7	25,478	23,026	2,452	9.6	14,627	11,486	3,141	21.5	10,034	6,956	3,078	30.7
25 - 34	71,459	67,849	3,610	5.1	40,610	38,655	1,955	4.8	18,835	16,585	2,250	12.0	13.996	11,634	2,362	16.9
35 - 44	68,282	66,189	2,093	3.1	41,496	40,061	1,435	3.5	14,511	13,257	1,254	8.6	13,109	11,593	1,516	11.6
45 - 64	88,636	85,143	3,493	3.9	45,380	43,697	1,683	3.7	21,321	19,463	1,858	8.7	16,173	14,966	1,207	7.5
65 +	13,738	12,879	859	6.3	4,287	4,084	203	4.7	3,073	2,729	344	11.2	1,468	1,237	231	15.7
TOTAL	323,732	307,592	16,140	5.0	174,727	164,433	10,294	5.9	80,721	69,495	11,226	13.9	60,252	49,955	10,297	17.1